



## Argentine Prisoner Project

WHY...

# Are These People In Argentine Jails?

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
FEBRUARY 1983

ARGENTINA PROJECT (S200000044)

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE, A/RPS/IPS

Margaret P. Grafeld, Director

☒ Release ☐ Excise ☐ Deny

Exemption(s):

Declassify: ☐ In Part ☐ In Full

☐ Classify as ☐ Extend as ☐ Downgrade to

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Declassify on \_\_\_\_\_ Reason \_\_\_\_\_

SUBOVSKY JARUPKEN, LIDIA INES

Lidia, an architecture student, was arrested in July 1976 in the Province of Corrientes. She was sentenced to 18 years in prison by a War Council in Parana. In 1977 her case was brought to Federal Court and her release was ordered in 1979 because of lack of charges. However, Lidia is still being held at Villa Devoto Prison. Lidia now has a visa for France. Her husband is also in detention.

GELSTEIN, EMILIA BARETIC (born 10/10/1926)  
GELSTEIN, ISIDORO (born 2/26/1923)

Emilia, Isidoro, and their then fifteen year-old daughter, Elena, were detained in October 1975. Elena was released after three months and now lives in France. Emilia is still at Villa Devoto Prison and Isidoro remains under PEN at Rawson Prison; prison conditions in Rawson, a maximum security center, are very severe and especially oppressive for a man 60 years of age.

Emilia has two university degrees, worked in a mental hospital, and had a small counseling office. She also taught at the University and conducted research on Parkinson's disease. She has said that she had no interest in politics, and no time for it either.

Isidoro, a journalist specializing in tourism, had a small radio program on tourism.

In 1980, five years after their arrest, the Gelsteins were given twelve-year prison sentences which will be completed in 1987.

PRILLELTENSKY de GOOBER, MIRIAM HAYDEE

Miriam and her husband Walter were arrested by the Army in January, 1976. Walter managed to escape and is now living in Europe.

Miriam is now listed as disappeared, but one month after Miriam's arrest, an article appeared in various major Argentine newspapers in which the Army acknowledged her detention and described the circumstances of her arrest. In March 1976, one day after the military coup, an interview with Miriam was aired on national radio and television and once again the Army acknowledged responsibility for her detention. All efforts to obtain her release have been fruitless to date.

(over)

BOHOSLAVSKY, PABLO  
30 years old

Pablo was arrested in October, 1976 at the Universidad del Sur, where he taught mathematics. He was tried by a Military Tribunal on the charge of possessing explosives in his home; none were ever found there. Not permitted to have a defense attorney at his trial, he was condemned to 4 1/2 years in prison. During his incarceration at Rawson Prison, Pablo was severely tortured.

Pablo is married and the father of three children.

KRILYZANOSKY, OSCAR E.  
33 years old

Oscar, under PEN since 1976, has never had a trial. Because of his Polish last name, he has often been mistaken for a Jew. A former prisoner who met Oscar in jail said that Oscar is in very bad physical and mental shape as a result of the tortures that he has endured because he has been mistaken for a Jew by prison guards.

Married, with children, he was a merchant in Mendoza before his arrest.

PRA, RUBEN SERGIO  
36 years old (born 11/28/46)

Ruben was arrested in April, 1975 and was sentenced to 6 years in prison under the charge of possession of "political material." This judgment was cancelled on appeal in 1977, but Ruben is still in jail, under PEN.

He has been transferred 4 times, the last time to Caseros Prison, a maximum security installation. The Belgian government has offered him political asylum. His wife and their 7-year-old son Sergio live in Brussels.

ERLICH, JOSE  
53 years old

In July, 1976, a relative came from Chile to visit Jose. The night before his relative was scheduled to return to Chile, she was kidnapped from Jose's home. The kidnappers contacted Jose, demanding the payment of ransom; they absolutely refused to deal with the relative's father. After Jose agreed to serve as intermediary, the ransom was paid, and the relative was released and returned to Chile.

In September of that same year, Argentine police arrested Jose claiming that he should have reported the payment of the ransom and the dealing with the kidnappers to them (the police). Jose has never been formally charged with a crime, nor has he been brought to trial, although more than six years have elapsed since his arrest. He is married and the father of three children.

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KOLDORF, ANA ESTHER

Ana completed her sentence, but continues to be held at Villa Devoto prison in Buenos Aires, where she has endured severe tortures. She was denied release under supervised liberty and her request for the right of option to leave the country was also denied.

Ana was arrested in the province of Rosario in May, 1976. She was a history teacher at the time of her arrest.

BECHER de MOLCIUSKY, BLANCA FRIDA

Blanca, a psychologist with three children, was detained in 1975 and sentenced to eight years in prison. She endured severe torture while convalescing from an operation, one of several operations she has undergone for unknown reasons. Her medical situation is reportedly deteriorating.

Blanca is now in Unit #2 of Villa Devoto Prison, held under PEN. She has spent long periods of time in the Prison Unit Hospital, which deepens her sense of isolation.

Only a rabbi visits Blanca in prison. She does not receive family visits because her children and other relatives live in Colombia. Blanca was denied the right of option to leave Argentina.

TEPLISKY de STREGER, LILIANA BEATRIZ

Liliana was detained in October, 1975 and is now held at Villa Devoto Prison under PEN. She has had major health problems and was operated on for a disc hernia at the prison hospital. Her sentence to ten years in prison was appealed. Liliana has a visa for Israel, but she has been denied the right of option to leave Argentina.

MENAJOVSKY, MIRTA EMILCE SGRO (born 9/18/47)  
MENAJOVSKY, EDUARDO ADRIAN (born 9/18/44)

Eduardo was detained on January 20, 1974 and was sentenced to eight years in prison. His sentence was retroactive to date of arrest and was completed on January 20, 1982; it was only handed down in November, 1981. He has a visa for Israel, but to use it, he must first be granted the right of option to leave Argentina.

He is still held under PEN at Rawson, a maximum security prison in the South of Argentina, his fifth place of detention. Eduardo has endured severe punishments and long periods of isolation.

Mirta, Eduardo's wife, was arrested on a street in Buenos Aires on May 1, 1975. She is held at Villa Devoto Prison. No charges have ever been brought against her. Three countries -- Israel, Italy and France -- have granted visas to Mirta, but her five requests for the right of option to leave the country have been denied.

Mirta and Eduardo are the parents of two children, aged 12 and 9, who are being cared for by Eduardo's elderly parents.

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## ***Dear Friend:***

Violations of human rights have been prevalent in Argentina since the military seized power in 1976. These violations have resulted in the imprisonment of many thousands of individuals, as well as the kidnapping and subsequent disappearance of thousands more. The large number of disappearances and the brutal treatment of political prisoners led the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, in a 1980 report, to characterize Argentina as the most flagrant violator of human rights in Latin America.

The Anti-Defamation League has compiled about 1,200 names of individuals, most of them Jews, who are either political prisoners or "desaparecidos." In addition, we cooperate with various other organizations, religious and secular, which are dealing with this serious problem.

ADL invites your participation in a program designed to secure the release of prisoners and to obtain information about those who have disappeared. We urge that you write directly to various individuals and organizations whose names and addresses appear in this booklet because experience has shown that such letters can be very helpful, sometimes decisive.

When you write, it is appropriate to express concern about the violations of human rights in Argentina and the absence of customary legal safeguards. In writing to Argentine officials, you may mention the 1980 report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the urgent need to restore due process of law and the need for information about the fate of the disappeared. We suggest that you base your appeal upon humane and legal considerations. Fundamentally, you are asking that human rights be respected and protected in Argentina.

## **Letters should be sent to the following:**

Argentine Embassy  
1600 New Hampshire Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20009

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights  
Organization of American States  
19th Street & Constitution Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20006

President  
Casa Rosada  
Balcarce 50  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

United Nations Working Group on  
Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances  
Human Rights Division  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Your Congressmen

Your Senators

Bureau of Human Rights  
Latin American Department -- Room 7802  
Department of State  
Washington, DC 20520

*For further information or additional copies,  
please write to:*

Latin American Affairs Department  
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith  
823 United Nations Plaza,  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 490-2525 ext. 486

*or contact the ADL regional office in your area.*